

Sees No Analogy to Portugal

Exiled Top Communist Urges A 'Real Democracy in Spain'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Spanish Communist party, has lived in exile, mostly in Paris, since 1939. A former Socialist, Carrillo joined the Communists in 1938 and fought on the side of the Republic.

Last month, Mr. Carrillo, 61, indicated to the Spanish authorities that he wanted to return to Madrid. An initial favorable reaction, an indication by Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Arellano, that he would be treated like "any other Spaniard," gave way a few days later to a statement by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro that Mr. Carrillo would not be allowed to return. He was interviewed in the Paris office of the Spanish Communist party.

Q—Has the government given you an answer yet?

A—Three days ago I contacted the authorities here. They said there still was no answer, either one way or the other. I am not surprised, because this government is not exactly a democratic government. But I am shocked by the fact that my son, born in France, is recognized in Spain as a Spaniard, but for his father they have not admitted it.

Some Others

Q—Are there others in the same situation?

A—There are some others, not many. But you have seen that Dolores Ibarruri (La Pasionaria, Communist party member who has lived in Moscow during her exile) has now asked to return. Q—How is it that some Communists, Marcelino Camacho, for example, are allowed to come and go as they want and others aren't?

A—Camacho is tolerated and so are some other members of the opposition. I see in this an effort to establish categories and divide the opposition.

Q—Will your absence affect the party?

A—Not at all. We are united and coherent. My absence doesn't weaken the party. In any case, there are other ways to return. If I am not allowed to return openly, I will return clandestinely. We did it for years, why should we stop? Nobody has the right to refuse my return.

Q—It is a means of denying the existence of the party, is it not?

A—To allow my return is certainly a way of legitimizing the party. But believe me, to think of excluding the Communist party is bad business. To do that is to make the Communist question the "Nº 1" question of Spanish political life. Instead of weakening us, it would strengthen us. The question is the touchstone of real democracy in Spain. To exclude us will be to create a rush toward the Communists of those wanting a return to real democracy.

Q—The elections in Portugal a year ago were not exactly a triumph for the Portuguese party. What could you hope for in free elections?

A—The situation is not analogous. The policies of the two parties are totally different.

Q—What are some differences?

A—"Wide Cooperation."

A—We are looking for wide cooperation among all Christian and democratic forces. And we want to establish a civilian government. The true criterion will be universal suffrage. Let me emphasize something: All these strikes, demonstrations and meetings of recent weeks by millions of Spaniards. They are in favor of one thing—democratic government. There has been no extremism, no gauchism mixed in. Things will not happen in Spain as they happened in Portugal. We have the force to see that they don't.

Q—What about the government's program for slow reform, with elections within two years. Couldn't that work?

A—The great difficulty is that the institutions on which the present government is based are still Franco institutions. In these conditions it is very difficult for real democratization. What is needed is a government of national reconciliation, as we have proposed. It must start by granting all political liberty, and a total amnesty.

Q—In the past few days a cer-

tain calm has returned. Are the strikes over for a while?

A—By no means. In Barcelona we have called for demonstrations on Feb. 1; we have even asked for a permit. The strikes will continue.

Q—It is said that the police are being more tolerant.

A—In general that is true. It is part of the greater tolerance that is being shown. But there still are cases where the police have been brutal.

Q—A friendship and cooperation treaty was signed Saturday between the United States and Spain. How does this affect the process now under way?

A—It shows a will on the part of the United States to deal with this regime before true democracy exists. It also shows the difference between the U.S. position and the more reserved European position. In the long run it weakens the U.S. position in public opinion in Spain.

Q—My impression is that the U.S. position is the same as that of France and West Germany.

A—There is not that much difference among the three, to be sure. But with other European governments it is very different, and with currents of opinion within our country. Even in West Germany, there are differences among the Social Democrats, between the views of Willy Brandt and Chancellor (Helmut) Schmidt. The United States is playing the sorcerer's apprentice concerning Spain. In the long run the situation will be

much worse if the United States continues to support the present government.

Q—There is a debate in Europe over the Communists. Are they evolving, have they changed, can you trust them? The skeptics say Communist changes is an illusion.

A—"The people who say that don't know reality. The idea of a Communist International, a Communist, centralized Communism is over. You saw recently that the Socialist International has been meeting. True, their divergences are showing but they still hold meetings, while we Communists are not even able to hold a European conference.

Q—How are plans going for that European conference of Communist parties? What is holding it up?

A—I think that in the end it will be held. The main problem, though it is presented under various forms, is that of diversity. Communism has become too diverse.

Q—How is it that some Communists, Marcelino Camacho, for example, are allowed to come and go as they want and others aren't?

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Santiago Carrillo. UPI.

Nearing Rift With North Europeans

5 European Socialist Chiefs Urge Talks With Communists

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Leaders of the Socialist parties of France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Belgium concluded a weekend meeting here yesterday with a renewed call for a joint session of "Southern European" Socialists and Communists.

While the host, Francois Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, denied an impending split with what have come to be called "North European Socialists," it was clear that tensions were nearing the breaking point within the non-Communist European left over the twin issues of political alliances with Communists and the defense of the West.

"I don't see a split so much as a splintering," said Hans Janitschek of Austria, secretary-general of the 37-member Socialist International, who attended part of the Paris meeting as an observer. Andreas Papandreu of Greece was also an observer at the meeting but he took an active part on behalf of his party.

Mitterrand's triumph

"It was a personal triumph for Mitterrand," said Carlos Zayas of the Spanish Socialist party, "his reply to the fight with (West Germany's) Helmut Schmidt at Bonn."

The leaders of Socialist parties from 18 European nations met for two days last week in Eindhoven, Denmark, but concluded their session sharply divided over political alliances with the Communists. Mr. Mitterrand was the strongest advocate of alliances

with the Communists, while Mr. Papandreu was the strongest opponent. Mr. Mitterrand's position was supported by the Portuguese Socialist leader, Mario Soares, last summer, in an effort to bring some modulating pressure to bear on the Portuguese Communist party from the Italian and Spanish Communist parties.

After the Portuguese Communists lost their drive for power against the Socialists, Mr. Soares seemed to lose interest. The Italian Socialists have revived the idea, with Mr. Mitterrand's backing, as a way of getting support for their effort to associate Italian Communists with the government in Rome.

Mr. Papandreu called openly for an "alliance of the Socialist parties of Southern Europe" because of the "fundamental, historical polarity between the countries of Western, Northern and Southern Europe." He said the Southern Europeans were "oppressed by the imperialist forces of NATO and America."

Different Views

Even among the group that met here, however, there were important differences of view. Mr. Papandreu attacked the Portuguese agriculture minister, Antonio Lopes Cardoso—Mr. Soares was in the United States—charging the Portuguese Socialists with "anti-Communism."

And Felipe Gonzalez of Spain argued that his country required a broad alliance of all democratic forces from right to left, including Communists, although he urged reform of the "internal structure" of Communist parties as a test of whether they really had come to accept democracy.

One point on which there appeared to be consensus, in contradiction to Mr. Kissinger's view, was that Western European Communist parties were coming to "detach themselves from the Soviet model," in the words of Mr. Gonzalez.

"This detachment is extremely important to the Socialist movement," Mr. Gonzalez said.

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DIPLOMATIC MOVE—A.J. Romanov, right, Soviet ambassador to the Netherlands, ponders next move in chess match with U.S. Ambassador Kingdon Gould Jr. Gould won all of his matches and the meet held for envoys in The Hague.

Reportedly Taking No New Proposals

Rabin in U.S. to Seek Mutual Understanding

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin left today on an 11-day official visit to the United States after a Cabinet communiqué said that he would try to reach a "mutual understanding" with the U.S. government over ways of promoting political negotiations toward peace with Israel's neighbors.

The key phrase, officials said, is "mutual understanding." This is Mr. Rabin's primary goal, the officials added, and is likely to be his most difficult one.

The communiqué, issued yesterday, also said that the Cabinet members had voted unanimously that any proposals Mr. Rabin put forward in his scheduled talks with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "should be based on existing Cabinet resolutions." Israeli officials took this to mean that Mr. Rabin will not bring any new or revolutionary negotiating proposals.

Significantly, Mr. Rabin proposed the wording of the resolution himself, presumably to deflect any Ford administration efforts to get him to agree to negotiate with the Palestinians or to take any other steps not already authorized by the Israeli government.

No Major Changes

Although no major changes can be expected in the Israeli position, officials still regard Mr. Rabin's trip as a crucial part of Israel's effort to reinforce its strained and vital relations with its principal sponsor.

Washington is the one capital to which Israel can turn for arms, financial assistance and political support. Mr. Rabin will be arriving in Washington at a time when Daniel Moynihan is serving as the Israeli voice in the United Nations Security Council and Congress is considering Israel's \$2.3-billion aid request.

It is also a time when the strategies and political interests of the two governments are in conflict.

The Ford administration wants diplomatic movement in the Middle East, both as a guarantee against a new outbreak of fighting in an election year and to protect its principal foreign policy achievement—the interim agreements in the region. The Rabin government wants to defer the tough political decisions until Israel's bargaining position has improved and its own electoral position has strengthened.

Joint Strategy

Mr. Rabin's first objective in Washington, therefore, will be to reach agreement on a joint political strategy that will, in the words of an Israeli official, "set us through 1976."

There is a lively debate here, as to whether Israel's bargaining position is stronger, or weaker in a U.S. presidential election year. Regardless of the answer, Mr. Rabin seems convinced that things will be better for Israel next year and thereafter.

Most Israeli officials believe that a return to the Geneva peace conference is the most promising approach for a joint U.S.-Israeli strategy this year.

For one thing, both governments are in agreement at the moment that the conference should be reconvened without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Second, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt recently announced his willingness to return to Geneva without the presence of the PLO at the initial session. This makes the Geneva forum the only negotiating option that has attracted the public support of any Arab leader.

Third, the two other negotiating options—attempts to reach interim agreements with either Syria or Jordan—appear to be blocked at the moment.

Serious Problems

Geneva, in the Israeli view, also poses serious problems: the Palestinian demand for a separate delegation and a coordinating "an agreed strategy with the United States."

A more immediate bone of contention between Israel and the United States likely to arise during Mr. Rabin's talks in Washington is that of how to deal with the Palestinians.

Official Israeli and U.S. policy statements seem to dovetail on this issue. Both governments officially agree that Israel should not negotiate with a group that

refuses to recognize its existence and commits acts of terrorism against its citizens.

Beyond striving for agreement on the broad political issues, Mr. Rabin also is expected to try during his visit to improve Israel's public image in the United States and to win support for the record and request that is before Congress.

Mr. Rabin arrived today in Philadelphia to begin his official visit to the United States.

Ford May Visit Middle East

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—President Ford will probably visit the Middle East sometime after mid-April as part of a U.S. diplomatic effort to keep Israel and key Arab states still interested in pursuing a negotiated settlement.

Reporters who returned Washington yesterday with a relay of State Kissinger's six days in Europe were aboard the plane that, although chances for further progress toward a Middle East settlement had diminished in recent weeks, the Ford administration was ready, even in this presidential election year, to give up its domestic efforts.

During the next six weeks, reporters were told, the Ford administration intends to develop new policy on how to proceed the Middle East. This will be a major effort, including a trip by President Ford, they told.

209 in House Back Resolution Against U.S. Arms for Angola

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Two hundred nine members of the House co-sponsored a "sense of Congress" resolution today that would ban military aid to Angola, a move that one of the sponsors, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee (HFA) Henry Kissinger, said he would not support.

The resolution was introduced on the eve of a House vote on a defense appropriations measure that includes a Senate-approved ban on the use of any of the money in the \$112-billion bill for direct or indirect military aid to Angola.

Rep. Anthony Moffett, D-Calif., said, "There is no unanimity in the State Department on Angola and there is, in fact, some sincere difference of opinion with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's stand at very high levels."

Big-Power Politics

"We've been told in briefings by State Department officials that there is no national security involved in Angola but that it is just big-power politics," he said.

Rep. Don Bonker, D-Wash., predicted "overwhelming support" in the House for the ban and said that he expects similar support for the House resolution.

The group said that the House measure is a broad policy statement of Congress, while the Senate language applies only to the defense bill.

Despite lack of binding power in the measure, Rep. Bonker said, "This puts Ford on notice that we can simply add an amendment to any measure if he per-

Moro Proposes to Form Minority Cabinet

ROME, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Premier-designate Aldo Moro proposed today to give Italy a minority government consisting of his Christian Democrats alone.

Such a Cabinet would require

the outside parliamentary backing of the Socialists, who on Jan. 7 toppled Mr. Moro's minority coalition of Christian Democrats and Republicans.

In refusing Saturday to join a three-party coalition with the previous government members, the Socialists did not rule out the possibility of supporting a one-party minority Cabinet.

Mr. Moro, trying to assemble Italy's 38th government in 32 years and avert national elections that could bring the West's largest Communist party its first Cabinet posts since 1948, planned to sound out the Socialist leadership on support as soon as possible.

Mr. Moro, 58, a four-time Premier, won assurances of support from the Social Democratic party, which has 30 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies. The Christian Democrats have 266 seats. With the 61 Socialist votes, Mr.

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COD TALKS—Prime Minister Harold Wilson greets Icelandic Premier Geir Halldorsson at 10 Downing Street before second round of talks yesterday on the cod war.

Britain Halts, Then Resumes Fishing After Cod War Clash

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—

Prime Minister Harold Wilson tonight told British trawlers off Iceland that they could resume fishing after earlier ordering them to stop following a clash with an Icelandic patrol boat.

Mr. Wilson sent his first message while talking at his office with Iceland's Premier Geir Halldorsson in an attempt to resolve the two-month-old current round of the fishing dispute between the two NATO allies.

The government leaders' talks were under way at 10 Downing Street when word was received that both trawling cables of the British vessel Boston Blenheim had been cut by the gunboat Tyr inside Iceland's disputed 200-mile fishing zone.

According to Mexican Back From Rare Visit

China Reshaping Life, Attitudes in Tibet

By John Parcell

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—China is rapidly molding its own image but Buddhism and local customs are not being suppressed, according to one of the few Westerners who have visited the Himalayan region in recent years.

Angus, Mexico's ambassador to Beijing, was invited to visit the region by the Chinese government months before he was one of the first Westerners without visas to visit the Chinese to be sent into Tibet since the 1959 anti-Chinese revolt there.

His portrayal of Tibet today as a once poor and backward mountain region rapidly developing on strict Communist lines, but one where the authorities are striving to control and share power with the local population, was widely welcomed.

For example, he visited several monasteries of aging Buddhist monks who were still allowed to wear their traditional robes, he had been organized into a growing collective but he had not been organized into a cash subsidy from the government.

The flight of the surviving rebels in India seems to have lost their popular support, Mr. Angus added.

But the Dalai Lama's former palace, the 17th-century Potala, has been restored after being partly destroyed in the revolt. The regional government has employed experts to take care of the building and its priceless religious manuscripts.

"On the other hand, it has been imposed very rapidly and more recently than in other parts of China. In other areas, the government has been able to consolidate the principle more firmly in the mind of the peasants."

"I spent only five days in Tibet, and then only staying in the capital, Lhasa. But there was less physical surveillance than elsewhere, much less than in southern China, for example, and my wife and I were able to go around the town freely on foot as we liked."

"It was a brief and localized visit, but I felt there were no visible signs of repression anywhere," he recalled.

The former ambassador, a 37-year-old career diplomat who speaks Chinese, said that Lhasa was rapidly expanding but was evidently still some way behind other Chinese regional capitals.

He said that the city had more than doubled in size to 300,000 inhabitants since 1959 and the stark new blocks of workers' apartments, the buildings of two and three stories that are found all over China, now outnumber the smaller buildings crowded into the steep, twisting alleys of the old city.

But there was still no hotel of the kind found in other Chinese cities, urban facilities were few and shops were very primitive.

He said that Lhasa was a relaxed place because, in contrast with other Chinese cities, drivers did not constantly blow their horns in city streets and fewer people gathered to gaze at foreigners.

Mr. Angus said that the Chinese showed him evidence of very high yields in wheat and corn (up to 2.5 tons an acre) on farms around Lhasa and there seemed to be plenty of the Tibetan staple foods—grain, butter, goat's meat and game from the mountain forests.

"I did not see any poverty," he added.

He said officials told him that the Chinese had built two new highways over the 20,000-foot passes which lead into the city in its narrow mountain valley, but communications were still difficult.

Two Daily Flights

There were two daily flights from neighboring provinces of China but these were often canceled because of bad weather. All travelers, including Chinese, were subjected to strict medical tests before going to Lhasa to show that they could cope with the 12,000-foot altitude.

The Chinese were officially numbered at about one-fifth of Tibet's population of 1.6 million, he said.

Metropolitan Chinese still seemed to have a disproportionate influence on Tibetan government, the Mexican said. He explained that 6 of the 12 members of the ruling Tibetan Revolutionary Committee and 5 of the 10 regional party secretaries were Chinese.

But at factory and commune level, Tibetans seemed to be taking over managerial jobs very rapidly and were in the majority in top posts. "One notes a process of trying to find Tibetan leaders," Mr. Angus said.

government of the autonomous region for the upkeep of historic temples.

On the other hand, his conversations with young Tibetans indicated that they were actively discouraged from practicing Buddhism, which until 1959 dominated the life of almost every individual. However, officials told Mr. Angus that a handful of young men were still entering the priesthood.

"Among the young, even among most of those under 50, Buddhism has disappeared as a daily practice," the Mexican diplomat said.

He said that all the Buddhists he spoke to were ready to repudiate their former spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, who fled to India after Chinese forces crushed the revolt he helped lead 16 years ago.

"The flight of the surviving rebels in India seems to have lost their popular support," Mr. Angus added.

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The Chinese were officially numbered at about one-fifth of Tibet's population of 1.6 million, he said.

Metropolitan Chinese still seemed to have a disproportionate influence on Tibetan government, the Mexican said. He explained that 6 of the 12 members of the ruling Tibetan Revolutionary Committee and 5 of the 10 regional party secretaries were Chinese.

But at factory and commune level, Tibetans seemed to be taking over managerial jobs very rapidly and were in the majority in top posts. "One notes a process of trying to find Tibetan leaders," Mr. Angus said.

Another major group of prisoners are the so-called Communist-fascists, Communists advocating a return of Yugoslavia to the Soviet bloc, from which it was expelled in 1948. They are named for the Communist parties that existed at the time.

Estimated 8,000 Held

The number held in Yugoslavia is not publicly known. The authorities said last year that 200 political prisoners had been added. A senior Communist official estimated that, since 1956, Yugoslavia have held 8,000 political prisoners.

The separatists, particularly those favoring the independence of non-Communist Croatia, are still regarded as the most numerous and troublesome group.

Among the political prisoners seized last year were 103 separatists from Croatia, 33 from Kosovo, which is a predominantly Albanian province, and seven from Slovenia.

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The envoy said he saw no evidence of any attempt to eradicate the Tibetan language.

Political posters in public places were normally in both Chinese and Tibetan, and radio programs were equally divided between the native language and standard Mandarin, which was taught universally in schools.

Minority Customs

"The Chinese policy really appears to be to encourage the minority customs of the non-Chinese peoples, such as language," he said.

He also said that the Tibetan peasants appeared to have accepted without difficulty a military government's rapid imposition of a system of collective farming. The military regime was in power for six years after the Dalai Lama's revolt.

"Most of the old landlords are said to have left Tibet even before the revolt and evidently the people who remained accept collectivization as a solution to their daily needs," Mr. Angus said.

"On the other hand, it has been imposed very rapidly and more recently than in other parts of China. In other areas, the government has been able to consolidate the principle more firmly in the mind of the peasants."

"I spent only five days in Tibet, and then only staying in the capital, Lhasa. But there was less physical surveillance than elsewhere, much less than in southern China, for example, and my wife and I were able to go around the town freely on foot as we liked."

"It was a brief and localized visit, but I felt there were no visible signs of repression anywhere," he recalled.

The former ambassador, a 37-year-old career diplomat who speaks Chinese, said that Lhasa was rapidly expanding but was evidently still some way behind other Chinese regional capitals.

He said that the city had more than doubled in size to 300,000 inhabitants since 1959 and the stark new blocks of workers' apartments, the buildings of two and three stories that are found all over China, now outnumber the smaller buildings crowded into the steep, twisting alleys of the old city.

But there was still no hotel of the kind found in other Chinese cities, urban facilities were few and shops were very primitive.

He said that Lhasa was a relaxed place because, in contrast with other Chinese cities, drivers did not constantly blow their horns in city streets and fewer people gathered to gaze at foreigners.

Mr. Angus said that the Chinese showed him evidence of very high yields in wheat and corn (up to 2.5 tons an acre) on farms around Lhasa and there seemed to be plenty of the Tibetan staple foods—grain, butter, goat's meat and game from the mountain forests.

"I did not see any poverty," he added.

He said officials told him that the Chinese had built two new highways over the 20,000-foot passes which lead into the city in its narrow mountain valley, but communications were still difficult.

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HOMELESS—A child sits among the rubble after a fire destroyed 1,000 dwellings in a shanty town in Mexico City Sunday, leaving three dead and 5,000 homeless.

Bhutto Sees Emergency Rule Mexico Fears Posing Threat to Indian Unity Domestic Use Of Its Heroin

By Lewis M. Simons

LARKANA, Pakistan, Jan. 26 (UPI).—The destruction of democracy in India could dissolve the nation's unity, according to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan.

Citing the example of Pakistan's own decade-long military dictatorship, which he said was a direct cause of the Bangladesh war of secession, Mr. Bhutto warned that the current state of "martial law" in India could produce similar results.

He also expressed concern that the loss of Indian democracy could damage Pakistan's tenuous economic and political ties with the United States.

Referring to the murder of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, last president of Bangladesh, last August, Mr. Bhutto said that, if he had not immediately recognized the new regime in Dacca, he believed there was a risk that India would have taken "police action" and intervened.

Mr. Bhutto made these comments during a 75-minute interview last week at his private home in Larkana, a small town in the southernmost province of Sind. The interview marked a break with Mr. Bhutto's policy of not commenting on India's internal affairs since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi imposed a state of emergency on June 25.

He said the reasons that kept India together—and I'm not against Indian unity, I'm just giving an analysis—is the fact that India had a democracy. India was making it, India was exploding into bombs, India was making progress in science, India was making general progress, the food problem was being tackled on a grand scale . . . and Indians were feeling proud of their nationalism.

When it was pointed out that Mr. Gandhi had declared a state of emergency, but had not imposed martial law, Mr. Bhutto said, "I compare it to martial law. Because of the composition of my army, for India it is martial law."

Although he conceded that India was a far larger country and its problems more complex than those of Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto concluded that the military dictatorship "broke the national roots," eventually causing the loss of the former eastern wing—now Bangladesh—and that a similar fate might await India.

By "national roots," he said he meant party politics, as a force of cohesion between the separated eastern and western parts of Pakistan. "East and west met on a party basis," he said, adding that once party activity was suppressed, the break-up of the nation began.

He said he did not fault Mrs. Gandhi for such measures as jailing her sick and aging adversary, Jayaprakash Narayan. But Mrs. Gandhi has gone beyond this, he maintained, and choked off the nation's political life.

Mr. Bhutto said he was concerned that the failure of democracy in India would cause Pakistanis, particularly the intellectual community, to question the future of democracy in this country.

"The intelligentsia will say, 'Well, what is the future of parliamentary democracy? And if the future of parliamentary democracy is bleak in India, or if parliamentary democracy has collapsed in India, what is its future in Pakistan, where it collapsed much earlier?'"

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"Now, what will happen is that if all these things take place and there is suppression and there is inward-looking to the point of forgetting the external being of being an Indian, then they're going to start saying, 'What's this? What's the point? Isn't it better I am a Maharashtrian, I am a Sikh or I am a Rajput?'"

Surrounded by photographs of himself with world leaders, Mr. Bhutto compared India today with Pakistan in 1958, when Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan seized power and began more than a decade of military dictatorship.

Noting that both Ayub and Mrs. Gandhi claimed credit for reducing prices, cleaning up the black market, arresting racketeers, getting civil servants back to their desks and "getting the trains running on time," Mr. Bhutto said, "I'm not belittling these achievements. But are they really achievements in terms of building a nation? If really I have to impose martial law to make people go to office on time, that would be a great admission of failure."

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Shah's Forces Grow Stronger

Iranians Using Oman to Train Troops in Modern Weaponry

By Eric Pace

SALALAH, Oman, Jan. 26 (NYT).—The Shah of Iran, who has never fought a major war, has been using this remote Arabian sultanate as a practice field for his armed forces.

The public explanation given by Oman and Iranian officials of why Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has sent planes, ships, and an infantry contingent to Oman, is simple. He wants to help his fellow conservative monarch, Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman, who has been harried by rebels and threatened by Southern Yemen's radical regime.

But many officers, officials and diplomats from Oman, other Moslem nations and Western countries here, give another reason. They say this continuing commitment is largely motivated by the Shah's wish to give his armed forces practical experience in the use of the equipment he has been buying in large quantities with his oil revenues.

They report that Iranian F-5 Phantom jets have been carrying out unannounced, simulated combat missions twice a week near Oman's border with Southern Yemen, even though many analysts believe the odds of a large-scale attack from Southern Yemen are slim.

Late last year, Iranian destroyers bombarded a rebel area along the Oman coast—although the military value of the shelling was questionable.

Iranian troops are rotated in and out of the 5,000-member expeditionary force in Oman every few months. The practice has increased the number of men receiving combat experience against rebels here in southern Dhofar Province.

Informants in Muscat, the Oman capital, and here in Dhofar's main town believe the Shah's forces are growing steadily stronger as they grow familiar with their sophisticated new equipment.

But the informants said the Iranians also have shown some weaknesses here.

Revolts Said Crushed

The Sultan's regime says the 10-year revolt finally was crushed last month, although scattered hostilities continue in Dhofar. The Iranian government has said it will pull out all or part of its forces if the Sultan wishes.

But the Sultan and his ministers seem to welcome the continuing display of Iranian power here as a deterrent against resurgence of rebel activity or trouble from Southern Yemen, which has bitterly criticized the Sultan lately and has moved troops near its side of the border.

The Shah put on a show of his might in October, when the squadron of Iranian destroyers appeared off the Dhofar coast.

In two days they fired 1,500 4-inch and 5-inch shells into a 6-mile-long strip of inland territory between the coastal villages of Dhaloot and Rakhyoot.

Those areas were then "occupied" by Iranian troops as part of a joint offensive with Oman against areas where rebels had been active.

Attack Not Announced

The heavy bombardment was not announced by the Iranian and Omani governments, apparently to avoid fanning further resentment in other Arab nations over the military presence here of Iran, a Moslem but a non-Arab country.

The Iranian Navy's gunnery and seamanship in its heaviest engagement in recent memory were good, military analysts report, and there have been no complaints here about the performance of the Phantoms.

Third World Paradox

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, spearheaded by Cuban troops and armed with Soviet weapons, is clearly making significant military progress in the former Portuguese colony. But what its victory would actually mean politically is about as obscure as the state of affairs in Cambodia. In theory, the goal of the MPLA is liberation; whether that would include liberation from Moscow is doubtful. But, according to Mark Moran, the aide of Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., who has been in Luanda, there seem to be "several positions" in the movement, and some of its members are divided between their present reliance on Soviet military machinery and their future need for the markets and the machinery of peace that the West can provide.

The apparent paradox of a regime that needs the Communists to win political control and the anti-Communists to make their country viable is not confined to Angola. It can be seen in Vietnam as well as in many parts of Africa, where even the non-Communist states are found of clobbering the "imperialists" rhetorically while depending on what the colonial powers left behind, in terms of institutions and technology, and what they, and the United States, can supply in machinery, food and skills, to build up their nations. Indeed, the Communists

themselves, in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, are doing much the same.

The irony of all of this is that while a whole mass of assorted collectivists, ranging from orthodox Marxists to economic nationalists, accept this dependence, they do not draw the ultimate conclusion: that a reasonably free society, for all its injustices and exploitations, has done more for its people as a whole than economic dictatorship of any brand.

Instead, they operate on the assumption that the evils of a free form of government and economy can be eliminated with the help of its benefits, and that the Second and Third Worlds will eventually (admittedly at considerable cost in human suffering and deprivation) have the best of all possible worlds. This overlooks the fact that the Soviet Union, with masses of people, with vast lands rich in resources and any number of five-year plans, is still struggling to feed its people and must count on what was regarded a century ago as the Great American Desert to take up the slack.

It is probably too much to expect that the ideological conceptions of the Third World are going to be changed to meet such hard facts. But at least there should be as much effort to understand Western Europe and the United States as there is in those portions of the earth to understand the complex, writhing Third World.

Power in the Levant

The worst has been averted in Lebanon, at least temporarily. A new distribution of power among forces inside and outside the divided country has now taken place.

The political formula accepted by Christian and Moslem leaders after Syrian mediation amounts to a fundamental revision of the Lebanese Constitution. The more prosperous Christian minority gives up its position of dominance over a government and society in which the Moslem majority was growing increasingly disaffected. The tragedy is that it has taken thousands of deaths and the drastic uprooting of whole families and communities to bring this long overdue constitutional evolution into being.

On paper, at least, the specter of a partition along religious lines has faded; the bitterness among the warring groups, so intense over weeks and months, cannot be expected to fade as quickly. There can be little doubt that Lebanon as it used to be, a cosmopolitan crossroads of culture and commerce, has gone forever.

What will take its place, the political complexion of the new Lebanon, must be a cause of concern. Syrian President Assad wisely did not succumb to his country's traditional ambitions to restore Lebanon to a greater Syria—partly, no doubt, because it was clear to him that any forcible Syrian exploitation of the crisis would only have invited Israeli counter-intervention.

As it turned out, no overt Syrian moves were necessary; the main forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization, closely allied to Syrian military leadership, gave sufficient reinforcement to leftist Moslem forces of Lebanon to reverse the offensives of the Christian militias. Instead of being decimated by the Lebanese armed forces, as occurred in Jordan five years ago, the PLO has emerged from the Lebanon conflict with greatly increased power. In parts of Lebanon today it is the PLO, and not any authority in Beirut, that is acting as the sovereign.

It is this enhancement of a militant Arab force, at the expense of the more moderate Lebanese, that raises more grave concern than ever about the prospects for an Arab-Israeli settlement. Israel may eventually have to face the danger of another radical Arab force on its northern frontier, although the problems of pacifying and restoring the life of Lebanon will likely be an all-consuming task in the immediate period ahead.

Now more than ever it is essential to incorporate the PLO into the peacemaking process in a more meaningful way than has been evident at the UN during the past few days, lest the organization's discouragement at the diplomatic prospects lead it into a policy of renewed warfare from its present position of enhanced strength.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain and Overseas Students

The public subsidy of overseas students in British universities and colleges is no longer generally regarded as an unambiguous good about which no serious public discussion is desirable or necessary. . . . What was once seen as the natural munificence of the imperial mother country, indeed, as one of the duties of empire, is now regarded in a changed atmosphere of post-imperial retrenchment as a potential burden which may divert scarce resources from more urgent priorities for the welfare of Britain. . . .

According to the latest figures there are 95,000 overseas students in Britain, of which 42,000 are no burden on national finances because they are studying in private colleges or in industry or are of positive benefit because they are student nurses. So the £110 million (\$220 million) subsidy for the remaining 53,000 works out at the impressive figure of \$2,000 a head. At present overseas students pay fees of \$330 and even next year their fees are unlikely to rise much above \$400. Even if their fees were doubled, they would still be receiving a very generous subsidy. Although it would probably be unacceptable to charge foreign students the full cost of their education, there is a strong case for charging more than we do. . . .

Policy towards overseas students should be reconstructed on more rational foundations. There are three broad groups of such students. First, there are students from very poor countries whose education can be regarded as a form of aid. For them a high degree of subsidy remains justified. Sec-

ondly, there are students who are paid by their governments to receive an advanced education in Britain. In these cases universities and colleges should try to shed any inhibitions and adopt an economically realistic approach. If nothing else, such bilateral agreements can provide a welcome addition to university funds in a time of enforced austerity. Thirdly, individual foreign students, who should certainly not be discouraged, should be expected to pay a larger share of the true cost of the education they receive. Any sensible policy on overseas students should be able to discriminate between these groups so that the subsidy goes to those who need it most. The present policy of treating all foreign students alike fails to do this.

—From the Times (London).

Supersonic Pumpkin

The tragedy, which is at last being borne upon the aircraft industry itself, is that such a wealth of skill—from 30,000 workers—and such a huge sum of money—£1.2 billion (shared equally with France) for development alone—has been poured in a plane [the Concorde] that, after 14 years, has still to find a voluntary buyer. . . . By a wave of his inaugural wand. . . . Mr. Shore, the [British] trade secretary, may have conjured up the fairy-tale vision of Cinderella's crystal coach. But when midnight strikes, we shall still be left with a supersonic pumpkin.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 27, 1901

PRETORIA—Yesterday a train containing Lord Kitchener and a detachment of troops, preceded by an armor-clad engine to clear the line, was thrown off the rails near Balmoral by the explosion of a dynamite mine beneath the rails. The troops at once descended and took up a position to confront the Boers, who opened fire on them. After a sharp exchange the Boers drew off. There was no loss on the English side.

Fifty Years Ago

January 27, 1926

PARIS—American tourists spent \$350 million in Europe during 1924, and most of it in France, according to a report just issued by the League of Nations in connection with its study of international trade balances. In all more than 300,000 Americans left the United States for touring purposes during 1924, which was considerably less than in 1923, and also less important than 1926 will be, according to early indications.



For Palestinian Sovereignty

By Faronk Kaddoumi

NEW YORK—The UN Security Council's debate on the Middle East is predicated upon certain recognized facts: that peace will not prevail in the Middle East until the Palestinian people realize their national rights, including repatriation, self-determination and independence in Palestine; that Palestinian participation in UN efforts leading toward peace is absolutely indispensable and that, accordingly, the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is internationally recognized as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, was asked and is now participating in the current deliberations of the Council; and that the continuing stalemate in the Middle East, caused by the Zionist insistence on frustrating the internationally recognized national rights of the Palestinian people, will lead to yet another conflict.

There is no question that peace in the Middle East is threatened; that previous agreements, based upon an incomplete and inadequate framework and principles, which brought the fourth Middle East war to a temporary cessation, have demonstrated their limitations; and that what is required now is a comprehensive set of principles and a framework that would constitute the bases leading to the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab lands and to the implementation of the national rights of the Palestinians, including independence and sovereignty in Palestine.

Lived Together

There are 2.5 million Palestinians today; they are the descendants of the Palestinian people who have lived on the soil of Palestine since time immemorial. Palestine has been hospitable to all religions and cultures: Jews, Christians and Moslems have lived together in Palestine and contributed to its wealth and to the enrichment of its culture.

Half the Palestinians today live within occupied Palestine; they are governed in accordance with the notorious "defense regulations" that allow the Israeli military authorities to arrest, "administratively detain" and punish any Palestinian suspected of resisting the military occupation.

The other half live in forced exile in the Arab states, which have supported and aided them. More than half of the Palestinians are now "stateless" and all have made it clear that they want to end their territorial and national fragmentation. The PLO embodies this will and commitment.

The Palestinian struggle for independence and sovereignty is not new. Palestinians campaigned for independence during World War I. It will be recalled that the American King-Crane Commission, which was dispatched to Palestine at the request of the Paris Peace Conference, ascertained that the Palestinians sought national independence and sovereignty. But Britain, which had committed itself through the infamous Balfour Declaration of 1917 to facilitate the colonial Zionist scheme of establishing an exclusive Jewish state in Palestine, crushed the Palestinian drive for independence then.

Colonial Control

Throughout the period of British colonial control of Palestine, Palestinians struggled to free Palestine from the dual control of British imperialism and the colonialism of Zionist settlers. The revolutions of 1921, 1929, 1936 and 1948 were waged to obtain independence, a right upheld and eventually applied to all other people.

But the combined weight of British imperialism and Zionism

deprived the Palestinians of attaining their legitimate right; instead, Palestine was to be divided into two states according to a UN recommendation of 1947, with an international status for Jerusalem; and, in the course of Zionist attacks on the Palestinians in 1948, Zionists succeeded in driving the Palestinians from their homeland to live in forced exile.

With Israel's attack on the Arab states in 1967, Israel succeeded in occupying the rest of Palestine and in expelling more than 500,000 additional Palestinians.

Throughout the period of their exile and under occupation, Palestinians struggled; they did so to realize their rights guaranteed by international law and the UN Charter.

Since 1948, the UN has passed innumerable resolutions reaffirming the rights of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property. The implementation of these resolutions has been impeded by the unilateral action of the Zionists who intend to increase the number of Jewish settlements on Arab lands.

Initiatives

Initiatives undertaken by various powers, including those of the United States, which were intended to facilitate the repatriation of the Palestinians and the restoration of their national sovereignty in Palestine, met with the same negative Israeli action.

Despairing of arriving at a just settlement that would enable our people to return and to effect their self-determination and independence, the Palestinians resumed their armed struggle in 1965 and offered a constructive program and a new vision that, when translated into reality, would assure all Palestinians—irrespective of faith—a peaceful and dignified life in Palestine.

As a result of our struggle, the international community once more recognized our right to independence; beginning in 1969, the United Nations recognized the colonized status of the Palestinian people and called upon the international community to assist the Palestinians in attaining their national rights.

This steady international recognition of Palestinian national rights culminated in the just resolution of the General Assembly in November, 1974, that called for the independence and sovereignty of the Palestinian people in Palestine; this was followed by another resolution in 1975 that called for a specific timetable for independence and specific mechanisms for the attainment of independence and sovereignty.

Solutions

Thus the General Assembly affirmed the transitional program of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which rejected all other solutions to the Palestinian problem save that of return to and independence in Palestine.

It is ironic that the United States should assume the role of the principal antagonist to the aspirations of the Palestinian people; its representatives were the first to ascertain the aspirations of the Palestinians for independence and sovereignty in 1919; the government of the United States voted for the establishment of a Palestinian state in 1947 and in 1948 and annually voted for the right of the Palestinian to return to his home and property in Palestine.

Yet for the past few years, the United States has underwritten Israeli expansion and violation of Palestinian national rights. And in the Security Council it threatens to use its veto to pre-empt a resolution consonant with the requirements of a just peace in the region. In doing so, its isolation is complete.

The overwhelming majority of the international community finds it natural to support the Palestinian aspiration for independence and sovereignty in Palestine.

An independent sovereign Palestinian state would immediately solve the continuing problem of Palestinian dispersion, would relieve the oppression that the Palestinian suffers under the military occupation of Israel, and thus would enable the Palestinian people to lead an independent, dignified, productive and peaceful life. More than this, it would contribute to the establishment of permanent peace, which has eluded the Middle East for over 28 years.

Faronk Kaddoumi is head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's political department and chairman of its delegation to the United Nations. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Noise and Truth

Having lived in Montpellier for the past 5 years, I have witnessed landing practice by Air France pilots flying Caravelles, 707s, 747s, and most recently Concorde. There is no doubt that Concorde is considerably noisier than the other aircraft; all the French people whom I have questioned are in full agreement. Its overflight of the city has interrupted classes, and its recent night practices have been most unwelcome.

In a recent article (NYT, Jan. 12), John Leyden, president of the U.S. Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, states that Concorde's fuel reserve of 35 minutes is well below the FAA requirements. However, a news broadcast on Jan. 13 on FR-3 informed the public that the FAA requirement is but 30 minutes. Wherein lies the truth?

NATHAN ROSENBLUM, Montpellier, France.

Editor's Note: Probably in neither statement. When asked by the NYT, the FAA said of Concorde: "The aircraft meets our fuel reserve requirements." However, trying to calculate fuel reserves in minutes is practically impossible, given the FAA's rules that deal with capability to fly at lower altitudes on reduced power and to reach alternate terminals in case of bad weather or accidents aboard the aircraft.

Politics of Starvation

I earnestly hope that Jack Shepherd's book "The Politics of Starvation" will contribute to the development of improved systems for dealing with emergencies such as the 1973 Ethiopian famine. I am glad, too, that Stephen S. Rosenfeld's article (NYT, Jan. 22) correctly noted that UNICEF officers were among the first to "blow the whistle" in Ethiopia. This has often been UNICEF's role. Far from covering up such disasters, in which children are always the first victims, we traditionally exert every effort to alert governments and the public. Our operations are financed entirely by voluntary contributions from these sources.

Today, a serious drought in southern Ethiopia deserves public attention. In Bale and Hararge Provinces more than 100,000 persons are in deplorable condition. UNICEF is assisting government feeding at 15 relief centers in Hararge, but in December was only able to aid 19,139 nursing mothers and children. In Eritrea, UNICEF-supplied high-protein food is being distributed through Catholic relief services to 46,000 mothers and children, but more needs to be done. Unfortunately,

Kleindienst Recalled

Symbol of Justice

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In a corridor outside the attorney general's office in Washington there hang portraits of the past attorneys general of the United States. They go back to Edmund Randolph, who served President Washington from 1789 to 1794.

Last week the Justice Department held a ceremony for the unveiling of the latest painting. It was of Richard G. Kleindienst, Attorney General, 1973-74. Kleindienst was there, along with 150 friends and Justice Department employees.

The present attorney general, Edward H. Levi, told the audience that when he came to the Justice Department last year, "I was struck by the rich vein of affection I found for Richard Kleindienst. Kleindienst spoke of our 'government of law and not of men' and said the Justice Department was 'the protector of that law.'"

Guilty Plea

Less than two years ago—on May 16, 1974—Richard Kleindienst stood in a Washington courtroom and pleaded guilty to a violation of federal criminal law. Memories are somewhat short these days, that the facts of that case may be worth recalling.

At his Senate confirmation hearings in 1973, Kleindienst was questioned about Justice Department anti-trust action against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. A principal issue was whether the White House had intervened in the Justice Department's handling of the litigation. Kleindienst swore that it had not. On March 4, 1972, he testified:

"In the discharge of my responsibilities as acting attorney general in these cases, I was not interfered with by anybody at the White House. I was not pressured; I was not directed. . . . In fact—as a White House tape later showed—President Richard M. Nixon had telephoned Kleindienst about ITT on April 19, 1971. In a conversation sprinkled with curses, Nixon directed him to drop a pending appeal to the Supreme Court and to leave ITT alone."

"My order is to drop the god-damned thing," Nixon said. "Is that clear?" Kleindienst replied: "Yeah, I understand that."

That conversation took place less than a year before Kleindienst died under oath that he had had any White House orders on ITT. And he had not forgotten the pungent telephone call; as he made clear later, it was an event engraved on his memory. He just lied about it. Telling the truth would have kept him from becoming attorney general.

When the truth came out in

1974 Kleindienst was allowed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor instead of the felony of perjury and he was given a suspended sentence. That result was widely criticized as too lenient, but it was complicated reasons for acceptance of the plea by the U.S. attorney general, J. Edgar Hoover. In any event, it cannot change the facts—or the implications for our system of law.

Kleindienst is not an outlier. There is no evidence that his president, he wanted to vet the U.S. system. He is to be personally kind, and doubtless true that some in government who lived through real evil remember him with affection. He is just a weak individual, and unskilled in the principles of his profession.

It is this symbol that may be an attorney general of the United States, the country's highest law officer, led to Senate on a matter crucial to office. He knowingly and deliberately violated his oath. "If the government became law-breaker," Justice Brandeis warned, "it breeds contempt of law." Except for the president himself, there can be no powerful symbol of "the government" in that sense than attorney general. Personal goodness is one thing. It is to me quite another for the Department of Justice attorney general who attests office by committing a crime.

Nudge and Wink

If it were Kleindienst, one might excuse the episode as an isolated one, motivated kindness. But those of us saw the end of Watergate powerful new U.S. commits to law have to admit now our optimism was excessive. Around us are signs that the government continues to be treated with a nudge and wink, not with the special care that Brandeis rightly demanded.

The man responsible for much abuse still in San Clemente making television commercials offering homilies about the spirit. Our intelligence agencies foreign and domestic, never mind committing a crime; but has anyone yet charged with personal responsibility for one? Has President Ford even expressed regret for lawlessness?

Sen. Mathias, R-Md., for "remarkable" that the President in his State of the Union message had "failed to address" that these agencies made it to "decide" private crime. But it is not important now, for government commit itself to law.

Letters

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U.S. and Angola

We note with concern Congressional Digest's strong condemnation of the token U.S. involvement in Angola, yet his weak disapproval of Soviet arms and Cuban troops to this newly independent country.

REV. WENDELL L. GOLDEN, Kinshasa, Zaire.

Sakharov: A Symbol

I am writing this letter to a Western newspaper because I am not allowed to express my opinions in the Soviet Union. My subject is the great Soviet physicist and Nobel Prize-winner Andrei Sakharov.

Except for party or government-inspired press attacks on him, in my country the silence over Sakharov is complete. But the West should know that there are many people here—and I am one of them—who strongly disapprove of the dirty campaign waged against the man who is perhaps the only absolutely honest person among our eminent scientists.

The almost absolute lack of overt support for Sakharov among highly placed Soviet scientists and scholars clearly demonstrates that there is no such thing as the Russian intelligentsia any more. If Sakharov's colleagues and former friends, such as Khariton and Zeldovich (not to speak of the 60 other academicians and professors) signed the "letter" denouncing

Sakharov, it can mean only moral considerations are excluded from the mental those who should base the of their activities and moral principles.

It is difficult to compare oral odes, but last month burial in Vilnius sentence seven years' imprisonment three years of exile the latest Sergei Kovalev, a member of Sakharov's Committee Human Rights. For a man of more than forty years; this means: death—split and mentally, if not literally one Soviet scientist pro the members of the Soviet emy of Sciences have vicious puppets, devoid of conscience.

As for the West, I cannot stand the attitude of your lists and scholars. Perhaps do not fully realize that a full nation of 250 million, by the unscrupulous and at its disposal first-class with no hearts and souls prove highly dangerous. The examples of Cuba, C. slovakia, Vietnam, Laos, C. dia, and Angola show the fence of the West in the Communist machine real freedom and human in the Soviet Union are as tant (if not more important the world as they are to U. Please do not forget that are many here kept in jails camps and prison pay hospitals who are suffering for your freedom. Sakhs for us—and should be a world—a symbol of redemption.

I. A. MOBY, Moscow.

Editor's Note: The writer senior scientist on the Soviet Academy of Sciences Institute of Linguistics. Letter appeared in The New Times.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Burmah's Trade Surplus
'75 Is 2d Best Ever

By James Furlong

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's trade surplus dropped 10 percent to 37.15 billion marks in 1975 from 41.2 billion in 1974, but it remained the second highest in the series since the founding of the Federal Republic in 1949.

K. Pledges
Steps to Cut
Inflation Rate

Robert B. Sample Jr., chief economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said today that the Fed would take steps to curb inflation.

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statistics office in Wiesbaden today showed exports on a free-on-board basis declined 3.9 percent to 215.6 billion DM during the 1975 recession from 226.38 billion in 1974, breaking a 25-year string of increases. At the same time, imports—including cost, insurance and freight—rose 2.6 percent to 184.5 billion DM from 179.73 billion DM as government authorities attempted to expand the domestic economy through monetary and fiscal means.

The decline in the trade surplus itself was the first since 1968. Despite the latest drop, however, the 1975 surplus was the second largest on record—trailing the 50.85 billion DM surplus of 1974.

Last year ended with a strong showing in December, when the export edge over imports rose to 3.23 billion DM from 3.15 billion DM in November, though remaining well below the record 5.29 billion DM surplus of a year earlier. The monthly surplus has now risen steadily since the 1975 nadir of 1.75 billion DM in August.

December exports totaled 30.58 billion DM, up from 29.09 billion DM in November, and 31.6 billion DM a year earlier. Imports were 27.35 billion DM in December, against 25.93 billion DM a month earlier and 24.87 billion DM a year earlier.

The current account—comprising merchandise trade, "invisible" trade items like insurance and tourism, and transfer payments such as homebound remittances by foreign workers—showed a preliminary surplus of 5.5 billion DM in 1975, down from 24.35 billion DM a year earlier. The December current account had a preliminary surplus of 1.9 billion DM, against surpluses of 1.3 billion DM a month earlier and 4.5 billion DM a year earlier.

The 1975 export total accounted for 21.3 percent of a gross national product of 1.04 trillion DM, against an export share of 23.2 percent of 1974 GNP.

A breakdown of third quarter exports shows that investment goods, such as machinery and heavy electrical equipment, accounted for 53.9 percent of the total. Next largest categories of foreign sales were basic and production goods—such as steel and chemicals—with 25.8 percent and consumer goods with 10.8 percent.

The biggest export customer in the January-November period—the latest for which full data is available—was France, which took 11.7 percent of West Germany's foreign deliveries, down from 12 percent in the year earlier period. Other major buyers' shares, with year-to-year percentage brackets, were the Netherlands 10.1 percent (10.3), Belgium-Luxembourg 7.6 percent (7.7), Italy 7.3 percent (8.3) and the United States 5.9 percent (7.5).

Exports to oil-producing nations and Communist countries increased. The nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) bought 7.5 percent of the nation's exports in the first 11 months, up from 4.3 percent a year earlier. Communist countries accounted for 1.8 percent of the export total, up from 0.7 percent.

W. German Prices Up. WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ)—The index of West German wholesale prices rose 0.3 percent last month to 155.6 on the 1962-based index. The December figure was up 4.3 percent from December 1974, the federal statistics office reports.

Burmah, General Dynamics Deal on LNG Tankers. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ)—Burmah Oil, which last year reported a record profit, is in financial difficulty arising from heavy losses sustained by its fleet of tankers, it was learned today.

The U.S. firm would be an equity investor in several of Burmah's flagships, including the 100,000-ton tanker "Burmah".

Burmah has been spending \$9 million a month financing construction of the ships, with payments to date totaling more than \$100 million.

The cost of the ships is to be carried by the U.S. firm, while the U.S. firm will own the ships.

VW to Reopen U.S. Car Plant Talks

The management of Volkswagen has been authorized by the company's supervisory board to reopen negotiations on establishing an assembly plant in the United States, a company spokesman reports. The board previously had vetoed the project in order to maintain domestic employment when VW's sales slumped in 1974. The spokesman says the board will decide on the project before a meeting set for April 23. The spokesman says VW planned to start with a factory assembling West-German-made cars. Later, the factory would be expanded for the complete manufacture of cars. VW, which last year sold 267,718 vehicles in the United States, would build 200,000 cars a year at the new plant. In related matters, the spokesman would neither confirm nor deny a West German press report that the group's 1975 net loss will be less than 250 million deutsche marks, down from a loss of 807.4 million DM in 1974. Instead, he repeated a company statement saying only that the group loss will be considerably lower than in 1974.

Du Pont to Appeal Vacated Merger

Du Pont and Christiana Securities plan to appeal a federal court decision barring their proposed merger. A St. Louis court has overturned a Securities and Exchange Commission ruling which would have permitted the merger of the two firms. Du Pont stockholders had appealed the SEC ruling. Du Pont chairman Irving Shapiro said in a statement that "we believe the merger terms are fair and that the SEC order should ultimately be sustained." The court ruling said Christiana, largely owned by members of the Du Pont family, would receive \$491 million more for its stock than it was worth on the open market. Christiana owns about 28 percent of Du Pont's common stock. The SEC had exempted the merger from provisions of the Investment

Burns Asks FBI to Investigate Leaks

359 Banks Are on Third 'Problem' List

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ)—The lead banks of at least half the 35 U.S. bank holding companies considered "problem" institutions by the Federal Reserve Board a year ago still remain on the list of the controller of the currency.

Among these banks, it was learned, are Security Pacific National of Los Angeles, the nation's 10th-largest bank; Wells Fargo of San Francisco, 11th largest; First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust of Philadelphia, 12th; Union Bank of Los Angeles, 21st, and North Carolina National Bank of Charlotte, 25th.

Officials in the controller's office have met with directors of all of these key banks and the institutions have taken steps to improve their financial situations. But, banking sources add, it will be quite some time before the banks can iron out all the problems with their portfolios of loans and assets and get off the controller's list.

A number of the banks seemed surprised that they showed up on the list. James Bodine, president of First Pennsylvania, said that "we had no prior knowledge of being on" the list.

High McCall Jr., president of North Carolina National, said the bank was examined in November but had not been advised of any problem not been advised of any problem not been advised of any problem.

Union Bank did not say why it was on the problem list, but it said it was in "excellent financial condition."

Other banking developments over the weekend included:

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) raised the number of banks on its "problem" list to 359, up from 274 six months ago and up from 248 three weeks ago. Frank Wille, FDIC chairman, said that 131 of the banks were in "serious" financial difficulties, but that most of these had deposits of under \$50 million and none had deposits exceeding \$1 billion.

Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board said he has called in the Federal Bureau of Investigation to uncover the source of leaks of classified Fed information. He also said that "practically all" the information in a confidential Fed memorandum of January 1975 that cited 35 "problem" holding companies now is outdated.

The chairman of the House Banking Committee urged creation of an independent regulatory commission that would consolidate the controller's office and the regulatory activities of the Fed. In calling for the changes, Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., said the troubles of "problem" banks rest not only with the banks, but with the Fed and the controller, "which are supposed to be regulating them."

Rep. Wright Patman, D-Tex., chairman of a House banking subcommittee, asked the General Accounting Office to conduct a

"full-scale" investigation of the bank regulatory activities of the FDIC, the Fed and the controller's office.

The FDIC's current list, Mr. Wille said over the weekend, contains 29 banks whose difficulties are so serious the agency sees a distinct chance it will have to pay out funds from its insurance pool. Since last June, the number of these banks has risen by nine.

Zaire Copper Project Halted

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana says that Sté. Minière de Tenke Fungurume, 25-percent owned by Standard and 14-percent owned by Mitsui & Co., decided after consultation with the government of Zaire to defer further development work on its copper project, in the Shaba region. The company says the decision was made due to increases in capital costs and current international conditions, among other factors, "all of which contributed to the impossibility in the present circumstances of completing satisfactory long-term financing." Current estimates now place the cost of the project at about \$900 million, up from the \$650 million originally projected. Last week banking sources in London had reported that a planned \$500-million Eurocurrency loan for the project had been suspended. The banks were reportedly demanding increasingly stringent conditions on the loan due, in part, to the widespread reports alleging Zaire has been late in paying interest on outstanding loans.

Hitachi in Finnish TV Tube Venture

The Finnish government has approved the construction of a television equipment factory designed to produce an initial 300,000 color tubes a year. The factory, to be owned 60 percent by the Finnish state, 20 percent by Salora, a Finnish company, and 20 percent by Hitachi, of Japan, will cost more than \$40 million. Production will go mainly to Salora for export in its television sets, while Hitachi will distribute 100,000 of the tubes in Western Europe.

Exxon said the 1974 results have been restated to reflect the adoption in 1975 of new accounting standards dealing with foreign currency translations and with accounting for contingencies.

These require that inventories of foreign affiliates must be translated at rates prevailing during periods of inventory accumulation and all currency translation adjustments must be reflected in earnings currently.

Previously, Exxon had translated most inventories at exchange rates prevailing at the end of reporting periods and had deferred adjustments to some translation adjustments.

The retroactive accounting changes reduced 1974 fourth-quarter and full-year earnings \$81 million and \$112 million, respectively.

The 1975 fourth-quarter results were reduced by these changes by \$67 million, whereas the year's results were increased by \$135 million. All of these effects in 1974 and 1975 are attributed to the changes in foreign exchange accounting.

C. C. Garvin Jr., chairman, noted that earnings from worldwide petroleum and natural gas operations were down 7 percent from 1974.

Chemical earnings worldwide were down 59 percent due primarily to a 50-percent decline in sales volume combined with significantly higher costs that were only partially recovered in selling prices. Earnings erosion from these factors in foreign operations was particularly severe, he said.

Capital and exploration expenditures worldwide were up 24 percent to \$4.52 billion, he added.

The 1975 earnings represented a return on total assets employed of 7.8 percent, down from a restated return of 10.8 percent in 1974, he said, and return on shareholders' equity was 15.3 percent as compared with a restated 20.6 percent.

"A decline from the peak earnings year of 1974 was anticipated," he said. "However," he added, "the lower earnings and increasing government controls and regulations raised questions as to the attractiveness of new investments in the various aspects of the energy field and could restrict the industry's ability to generate the necessary capital for these needed investments."

Quarter Dec. 31 1975 1974
Revenue 243.67 240.41
Profits 7.23 6.52
Per Share 0.64 0.58
Share Diluted 0.62 0.56
(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

Mr. Smith, whose office regulates all federally-chartered banks, returned to Washington from a 12-day trip to Europe, which included discussions with U.S. and foreign bankers and regulators in England, Luxembourg, West Germany and Switzerland.

"They have confidence in the American banks," he said. "But the seeds are here, if carried far enough, to create some real unrest in the financial markets."

Profits Fall
18% at Exxon
In Last YearEarnings on Gas, Oil
Operations Down 7%

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Exxon Corp., the world's largest industrial company, said today its profit last year fell 17.5 percent below the 1974 level.

In the last three months of the year, profits declined 17.9 percent from the 1974 period, the company said.

Fourth Quarter 1975 1974
Revenue 12.76 12.53
Profits 633.00 771.00
Per Share 2.33 3.45
Year
Revenue 45.67 43.73
Profits 2,506.90 3,030.00
Per Share 11.18 13.54

The 1974 earnings of the major oil companies reflected large inventory profits, which appeared following the sudden quadrupling of crude oil prices by the producing nations—making the oil in company pipelines and tanks worth more than was paid for it.

The 1975 earnings were also hurt by a slack in demand caused by reduced industrial activity during the worldwide recession and energy conservation efforts because of the high price of oil products.

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Wall Street Prices Up
Amid Heavy Turnover

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, buoyed in part by some bullish corporate earnings statements, moved sharply higher until the last two hours of trading today, when profit-taking trimmed part of the gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average at the 4 p.m. close was up 7.56 at 961.51. It had been ahead more than ten points most of the session and at 3 p.m. was ahead 8.03 points.

Turnover totaled 34.47 million shares, up from 33.64 million shares Friday.

Today's closing prices reflect all trades of Big Board stocks on the seven other stock exchanges in the nation as well as the over-the-counter market. Although the Big Board closed as usual at 4 p.m., the new national ticker system reporting nationwide prices operates until 5:30 p.m. to report trading on the West Coast. Thus, as of tomorrow, the net change as reported in the tables carried in the JRT will represent the difference between today's 5:30 closing prices and tomorrow's 3 p.m. quote.

Brokers said that today's early buying was attributable in part to the market's sharp advance since the first of the year. They added that it was buoyed by chief U.S. economic adviser Alan Greenspan's forecast of a continuing economic recovery and President Ford's optimistic remarks on the economy in his message to Congress.

Analysis tended to attribute the late partial pull-back to portfolio readjustments by some investors following the steep gains this month.

Microdot spurred 3 7/8 to 31 1/2 after a delayed opening. Northwest Industries, off 5/4 at 38 7/8, said that its board approved a tender offer for all Microdot common at \$21 each.

Mobil, which reported higher fourth-quarter profits last week, picked up 2 5/8 to 54 3/8. Exxon was unchanged at 91 3/8.

Conoco, which traded for the first time since Dec. 18, fell 2 to 21 1/4. The Securities and Exchange Commission last week alleged that 19 persons manipulated the price of Conoco shares.

Also lower were Technicare, down 2 1/8 to 32; Getty Oil, off

4 3/4 to 162 1/4 and Digital Equipment, off 2 3/4 to 156 1/4. Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced. The index rose 0.68 to 94.85.

Syntex rose 5 5/8 to 34 1/8, while Kleinert's gained 7/8 to 6 1/2. On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.38 to 91.15.

In Chicago, most grain futures closed with daily allowable limit losses after the government reported that grain stocks were higher than had been expected. The limit losses included 20 cents in soybeans, 20 cents in wheat, 10 in corn, 6 in oats and 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, in soybean oil futures, all oil options set new crop lows.

There was some recovery in the wheat pit at the close, but soybeans, corn and oats closed on the bottom, meal futures declined \$7 a ton.

The Agriculture Department reported after last Friday's close that as of Jan. 1 there were 4.431 billion bushels of corn, 1.384 billion bushels of wheat and 1.246 billion bushels of soybeans held in stock.

N.Y.C. Deficit Still Growing. NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—A state financial watchdog agency drew up an emergency line-item budget for the city of New York after the weekend after Mayor Abraham Beame reported the city's budget deficit was growing and its fiscal crisis worsening.

Gov. Hugh Carey announced the state-created Emergency Financial Control Board had abandoned its every-other-week schedule of meetings and would hold a special session next Friday because of the city's "drastic situation."

Gov. Carey said the board would use the coming week to obtain precise figures "so we know where we stand."

The board was created to help the city avoid bankruptcy by monitoring City Hall budgeting and spending. It was set up to oversee a three-year program to eliminate the city's budget deficit, originally estimated at \$724 million.

However, Mayor Beame has announced that the deficit has grown by \$80 million in the last two months to a total of \$814 million, despite what he has described as multimillion-dollar cutbacks in municipal services and widespread layoffs of city employees.

The mayor blamed the snow-balling deficit on unforeseen increases in the cost of welfare, health insurance and electricity and fuel, combined with a shrinkage in anticipated municipal revenues.

Mr. Beame said federally mandated projects were compounding the deficit. He said the city was in a situation that "cries out for revision."

Volcker Hits Disclosures
Of Reports of Examiners

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Paul Volcker, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, said today there is a danger that recent press reports based on fragments of bank examination reports "tend to sensationalize air to bank problems areas that is totally unwarranted."

Mr. Volcker, speaking at a state bankers meeting, said that the clear, positive signs of the basic health and strength of the banking system are largely ignored by these press reports and, thus, perspective is lost.

"There is no doubt that banks have been functioning in a more difficult environment than at any time since the Great Depression," he said.

However, he pointed out that loan writeoffs, without exception, have been matched by new provisions to loan loss reserves while at the same time the basic earnings position of the banks has improved significantly.

Also, he pointed out that many large banks have also begun to improve their capital ratios. "It would be ironic if that kind of favorable and reassuring information were to be lost."

Mr. Smith, whose office regulates all federally-chartered banks, returned to Washington from a 12-day trip to Europe, which included discussions with U.S. and foreign bankers and regulators in England, Luxembourg, West Germany and Switzerland.

"They have confidence in the American banks," he said. "But the seeds are here, if carried far enough, to create some real unrest in the financial markets."

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To the Holders of
International Income
Fund

Units

Notice of Change of Administrative Agent

Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited, Jersey, as Trustee of the above mentioned fund has entered into an agreement with European Banking Company Limited, London, as of 10th June, 1975, appointing it the Administrative Agent, the Custodian, and a Redemption Agent to IIF. On the conclusion of the agreement Credit Suisse White, London, ceased to assume these functions. All enquiries regarding IIF should therefore either be addressed to the Trustee under the address given below or to European Banking Company Limited as Administrative Agent at 40, Basinghall Street, London EC2P 2DY. Telephone: 01-638 0401, Telex: 8811001.

Notice of Dividend Payment and
Exchange of Certificates

Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited as Trustee of the above mentioned fund has declared a dividend of U.S. \$2.00 per Unit for the financial year ended 31st December 1975, payable on the 16th February 1976. In respect of all Units in issue on the 31st December 1975. Unitholders should send their certificates, together with all coupons and talons (if any) attached thereto, to the Trustee at 2, Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. The Trustee will issue new certificates with coupons and talons attached in exchange for the certificates received and will then detach the first coupon and pay to the Unitholder the amount of the dividend due in respect of his Units. Unitholders must advise the Trustee of an address to which the new certificates and cheque in payment of the dividend should be sent.

S. G. Elston J. Rust
Midland Bank Trust Company
(Channel Islands) Limited
2, Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.
Telephone: 23391
Telex: 41353
Dated: 27th January, 1976

International Income Fund
(IIF)

Administrative Agent:
European Banking Company Limited

Trustee:
Midland Bank Trust Company
(Channel Islands) Limited

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

NOTICE OF
INTERNATIONAL TENDER
N° 25/75

Tenders will be accepted by the management of O.R.M.V.A.L. up to 12 noon on February 18th, 1976 (16 Safar 1396) regarding the price and installation of hydraulic electro-mechanical equipment composed of 2 two-hydraulic heads and 19 drilling stations and the transformers feeding these stations, in addition to a water-filter installation integrated into the Drader district situated in the Loukkas periphery, conforming to the standards of the Special Prescriptions' Book.

The files are available at:
Office Régional de Mise en Valeur du Loukkas against payment of a crossed check of DH. 250,00 in the name of Monsieur l'Agent Comptable de l'ORMVAL, B.P. 48 at Ksar El Kébir.

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The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Cavenham Limited, and as financial advisor to and dealer manager for Cavenham (USA) Inc., in connection with the Exchange Offer by Cavenham (USA) Inc. for Grand Union shares.

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January 23, 1976

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(Continued from Page 1)

of the economic recovery is due to the fact that the Federal Reserve System has liquidated its credit expansion. "The continued strength of the recovery, the advisers point out, 'will depend on the vigor of the final demand for goods and services.'"

In concluding that the government should follow a steadier course in economic policy-making, the Council said that real and monetary history demonstrates that forecasting is "at best im-

guidance of Mr. Greenspan, provided the basic philosophical principle...for the President's 'go-slow approach.'"

"What we need is a durable recovery," the CSEA said, "not a boom that carries the seeds of renewed instability in prices, incomes and employment."

Mr. Greenspan sketched a plan for "sustained" growth in jobs and output, with a 6-per-cent rate of inflation, which is lower than last year's average of 9 per cent, but little improved

from the last few months of last year.

But even this modest forecast, he said, had to survive some "risks," notably the possibility that wage costs beyond a projected increase of 8 to 9 per cent would trigger new "cost-push" inflation on other fronts.

The CSEA thought that neither food nor energy prices would be serious contributors to inflationary pressures this year.

Another risk spelled out in unusual detail was the possibility that the money supply, managed by the Federal Reserve System, might not grow adequately, to support the 6 to 8 1/2-per-cent real GNP growth target set out by the administration.

The report deals with the fact that the economic upswing in the last half of last year was accompanied by low inflation and money growth, which meant that the "velocity" of money, or its turnover, had to be extraordinarily high to support growing economic recovery.

Japan Plans Russian Loan

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—Profits at Plessey Co. Ltd. fell about 21 per cent in both the third quarter and the nine months ended Dec. 31, the telecommunications and electronics company.

Although sales were up 15 per cent in the third quarter, the gain for the nine months was 8.6 per cent. However, the company noted that despite the rise in the value of sales, the volume had decreased. The resulting lower output, combined with high cost levels, kept operating profit-margins at a reduced level, the company added.

For the third quarter, profits fell 20.7 per cent to £2.9 million from the £4.92 million earned a year earlier. Sales totaled £124.4 million compared with £120.8 million a year earlier.

In the nine months, earnings fell about 21.6 per cent at £12.97 million from the year-earlier's £25.52 million. Sales rose to £244.5 million from £217 million in the 1974 period.

Sir John Clark, Plessey chairman, said the company had a gradual improvement in the fiscal year ending in March 1977. Although he declined to forecast the results of the fourth quarter of the present fiscal year, Sir John said he anticipates a considerable improvement in the firm's North American operations provided the upturn in the U.S. economy continues.

Hoboken Profits Plunge

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ).—Net profits of Metallurgie Hoboken-Overpelt, a Belgian non-ferrous metals company, plunged 72 per cent to 179.64 million Belgian francs (about \$4.57 million) in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 from 629.39 million francs in the preceding fiscal year.

Sales tumbled to 31.06 billion francs from 46.45 billion francs.

Last month, the company announced it had cut its net dividend to 110 francs per share from 300 paid for the fiscal year ended in September 1974.

Hoboken, a major producer of copper, zinc, tin and lead, ascribed the sharp drop in its results to the sharp decline in demand for its products.

"Markets for a major part of our products have been gravely depressed with contracted demand leading to increased stocks of refined metals," the company said.

It also pointed to sharp and

(Continued from Page 7.)		Evans Products	
BankAmerica Corp.		Quarter Dec. 31	1975 1974
Fourth Quarter	1975 1974	Revenue	187.25 232.98
Profits	A 82.75 75.44	Profits	3.82 "38.27
Per Share	A 1.20 1.09	Per Share	0.22
Profits	B 83.19 75.07	Share Diluted	0.21
Per Share	B 1.20 1.09		
Year		Year	
Profits	A 301.68 256.65	Revenue	811.01 1,132.89
Per Share	A 4.87 3.72	Profits	12.66 "44.41
Profits	B 302.80 256.61	Per Share	0.74
Per Share	B 4.29 3.72	Share Diluted	0.63
		*Loss	
A—Before Securities Transactions.		Imperial Corp. America	
B—After Securities Transactions.		Quarter Dec. 31	1975 1974
		Revenue	69.74 59.34
		Profits	8.73 6.18
		Per Share	0.63 0.43
Fourth Quarter	1975 1974	Year	
Revenue	\$70.90 269.10	Revenue	258.61 229.59
Profits	16.55 16.98	Profits	28.98 25.09
Per Share	3.29 3.28	Per Share	2.06 1.77
Year			
Revenue	1,119.50 1,144.00	Levi Strauss	
Profits	63.61 59.13	Fourth Quarter	1975 1974
Per Share	12.59 10.83	Revenue	280.60 253.20
		Profits	18.31 7.69
Delta Air Lines		Per Share	1.75 0.71
Quarter Dec. 31	1976 1975	Year	
Revenue	386.25 338.63	Revenue	1,015.20 897.70
Profits	18.81 12.28	Profits	64.74 34.87
Per Share	0.85 0.62	Per Share	5.90 3.20
Six Months		Minnesota Mining	
Revenue	785.63 697.84	Fourth Quarter	1975 1974
Profits	35.10 36.93	Revenue	780.80 728.30
Per Share	1.26 1.86	Profits	76.80 63.90
		Per Share	0.67 0.58
First Pennsylvania Corp.		Year	
Fourth Quarter	1976 1974	Revenue	3,127.00 2,936.00
Profits	A —12.90 5.42	Profits	261.60 301.70
Per Share	A — 0.40	Per Share	2.28 2.66
Profits	B —*12.90 5.50		
Per Share	B — 0.42	Nabisco	
*Loss		Fourth Quarter	1975 1974
Year		Revenue	539.10 530.70
Profits	A 18.20 35.40	Profits	26.10 14.70
Per Share	A 1.39 2.71	Per Share	1.26 0.92
Profits	B 18.20 35.70	Year	
Per Share	B 1.39 2.73	Revenue	1,970.80 1,793.00
		Profits	58.00 45.50
A—Before Securities Transactions.		Per Share	2.70 2.85
B—After Securities Transactions.			

CROSSWORD—*Edited by Will Weng*

Edited by Will Feng

ACROSS		as he spelled his name	22 Caneel, as a blossom
1 Place for a bank	60 Unpopular one	25 Thistle	26 Winged
5 Consider	61 Sharif	27 Godness of crops	28 Sum: Abbr.
9 Resort in India	62 Light color	30 Western lake	31 "_____ of robins . . ."
14 Arrow poison	63 Hebrew measures	32 Certain Queen's bakings	34 Continent: Abbr.
15 Miss Cinders	64 Skid-row figure	35 Swimsuit part	36 Suffix for cart or drag
16 French friends	65 Fancy	39 Of a stern joint	40 Privet of Japan
17 Growl	66 French cup	41 Relative of 64 Across	46 Minarets
18 Beverage	67 Did in	47 Pass	48 Anne _____ Lindbergh
19 Nostrils	68 DeLulse et al.	50 Stashes away	51 Everglades bird
20 First English globe-grinder		52 Burns, for one	53 _____ La Douce
22 Blind _____ bat	DOWN	54 Caddoan Indians	55 Ludwig
24 Israeli port	1 Swill returns	56 Obscene	57 Nymph
25 False appearance	2 Caesar's years	58 Forbidding	59 Insect noises
26 Drumming sound	3 Admiral or guard		
33 Perfume resin	4 Publisher Bennett;		
34 Arab name part	5 Corrupt		
37 Prefix for gram	10 Turkish inn		
39 English explorer of Canada	6 Form of Helen		
42 Western Indian	7 Roman source: Abbr.		
43 Algerian port	8 Miss Ouspens- skaya		
44 Help onto a horse	9 Miss Dee		
45 Took a breather	11 Star in Cetus		
48 Choral pieces	12 Onion's relative		
49 Spanish waves	13 African fox		
51 Tent fixture	21 Circle parts		
52 English explorer,			

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WEATHER

	C	P		C	P		
ALGATEE	9	48	Clear	MADRID	5	37	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	37	Cloudy	MILAN	4	41	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	30	Cloudy	MOSCOW	6	41	Cloudy
ANTWERP	10	39	Clear	MOSCOW	2	27	Snow
BELTUT	18	64	Clear	MUNICH	2	26	Snow
BELGRADE	1	24	Snow	NEW YORK	4	29	Showers
BOMBAY	1	30	Snow	OSLO	1	30	Snow
BUSSELS	3	27	Overcast	OSLO	6	31	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	1	34	Overcast	PARIS	1	34	Cloudy
HAARLEM	1	34	Unusable	PARIS	1	34	Unusable
CASABLANCA	9	43	Stormy	ROME	9	23	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	1	24	Clear	SOBOTA	4	26	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	4	29	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	1	34	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Overcast	TEHRAN	12	54	Clear
FLORENCE	5	41	Cloudy	TOKYO	21	70	Clear
HAVANA	4	29	Cloudy	YOKOHAMA	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	1	30	Cloudy	VIENNA	1	34	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	9	Clear	VIENNA	1	34	Unusable
HONGKONG	1	34	Cloudy	WARSAW	5	23	Snow
LA PALAZA	13	29	Rain	WASHINGTON	2	26	Cloudy
LISBON	7	43	Clear	ZURICH	3	28	Cloudy
LONDON	9	43	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	9	43	Fog				

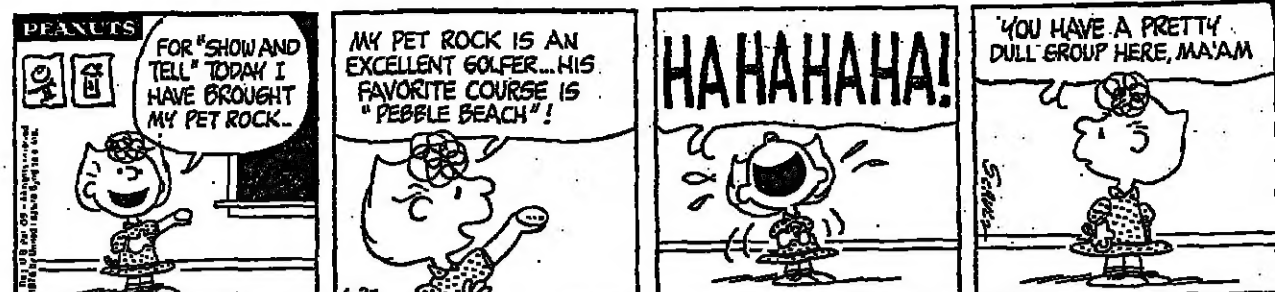
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PEANUTS



**B.
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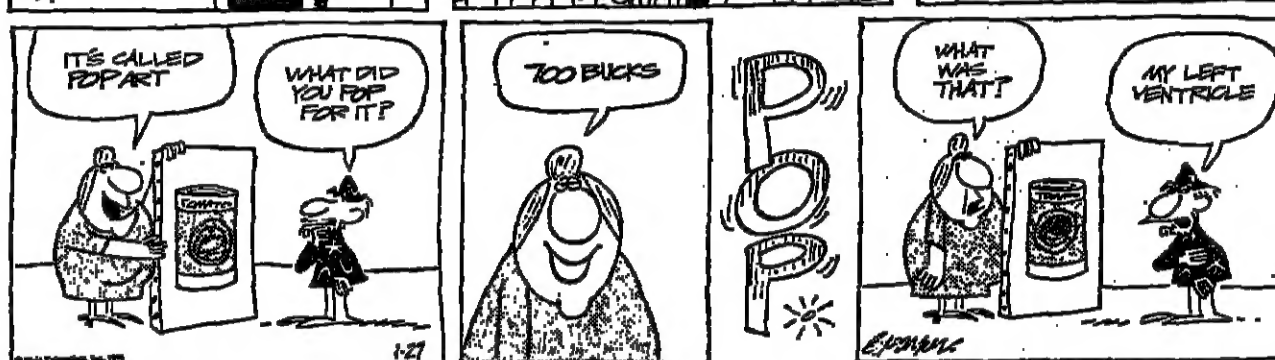


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RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE®—*that scrambled word game*
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Yesterday's | **Jumble:** RAVEN AMUSE TYPIST AFFRAY
Answer: *Where you might have to wait for your money--IN A RESTAURANT*

BOOKS

A LOVELY MONSTER

The Adventures of Claude Rains and Dr. T.

By Rick De Martins. Simon & Schuster. 163 pp.

DEAD BABIES

By Martin Amis. Knopf. 206 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"LAUDE RAINS, experiment
 six. Monster. Monster I call
 myself that because that is what
 I am." Indeed that is what he
 is. Rains is the first of De Mari-
 nis's talented first novel, "A
 Lovely Monster: The Adventures
 of Claude Rains and Dr. Tellen-
 beck." He is a monster ("I do not
 mind. The noun is correct and
 it is, not nomenclature"). He is
 "the sixth of an experimental
 series called Alpha." ("But that
 is not a name.") He calls himself
 Claude Rains, "after the actor
 of yesteryear, and I was a
 much as wish to emulate."
 ("I watch all his movies when
 they appear on TV.") He is put
 together from the parts of many
 donors, including the brain of a
 Venezuelan gentleman that
 sometimes experiences jealous
 rages in Spanish, and the mem-
 ber... of a Shetland stud, a
 feisty little stallion named Luigi.
 He lives with his creator, Kraft
 Torrence, in a Southern Califor-
 nia suburb called, of course, called
 the Sun Spok. His scars are
 healing. He is growing human. He
 is learning humor. ("Neo-Fran-
 kensteinian meta-man," I say,
 proud of my flawless syllabication
 . . . The creature from the
 black lagoon, I say, and Tellen-
 beck puts his fist to his cheek
 and moans. It is amusing.") He
 likes to draw with sharp new
 crayons and to snack on "endive
 and mayonnaise on whole wheat
 toast with pepper and salt and
 black glass ginger ale on ice." Occa-
 sionally, for old time's sake, he
 goes "Nair."
 What is one to make of this
 oddly charming replay of the
 Mary Shelley story? "All men are
 monsters... trapped in a gumbo
 of flesh and bone," says Bully
 Eckstein, the fallen hamburger
 king and achieved occultist, when
 Claude Rains tries to explain to
 him why he cannot love his body
 more than he loves his closest
 slave ("Look, man, a monster,"
 I tell him, suddenly reckless and
 angry"). It is as useful a message
 as any to take away from De
 Marinis's controlled surreal fable.
 But make of it what one will—
 whether a parody of our disjointed
 ways of communicating, or a
 mad metaphysical joke on the
 mind-body dualists—you can't re-
 duce "The Lovely Monster" to its
 fundamental logic. It's a
 Bully Eckstein tells Claude
 Rains: "Despair."
 "Just like love... You can't
 through its effects. The
 stories are so good at that
 what it is without trying
 it down. All the big gun
 mysticism game use the
 Claude. Philosophers have
 to reduce the truth of ph
 something you can fiddle
 the lab, but the live) or
 stirring up (they're)
 of years now and I was
 any, honey." So read
 "Monster," and see the
 Martin Amis's second
 "Dead Babies" (his "T
 "The Rachel Papers"),
 something of a metaphys
 but far from being addi
 ting, it is oddly boring, a
 a few decades from
 grotesque collection of
 people gathers for a w
 an English country hou
 to try out sex and dr
 much variety as they c
 and the author, who
 the novel, is a
 As Marshall Bushardt,
 can visit, points out
 gathering: "Look... we
 that life is a rat's as
 it's no fun being yours
 time. So why not do y
 brain what you do w
 body?" Never mind "all-
 babies about love, med
 compassion—use drugs,
 ... cushion the cons
 guide it, protect it, ste
 have a fantastic range
 there... the more
 short—open the psych
 use it and have a good
 so they do, and so the
 horrifying consequen
 "street sadness and fa
 ries" and an organizat
 the Conceptualists tak
 dictable toll ("The Co
 "They're new, differe
 plains one of the Eng-
 enders. "I think they're
 people who've made cre
 of what's happening to
 now. For me, they're th
 to have a real technol
 to sex and violence.")
 Why does "Dead Babi
 all his elegant, sensu
 nightmare and conve
 and, savagely, finally fa
 interest? Were simply fr

[illegible]

BRIDGE

All experienced players know that intermediate cards are often of great value. Some systems count tens as a half point, and nines, eights and sevens are not

The heart jack was d so was the heart of The position was now

NORTH

The intermediate cards in the North-South hands pulled their weight with something to spare on the diagrammed deal. North and South were using the Roman system in which one club is usually a balanced hand with 12-16 points. South chose not to make this opening with 12 points, but jumped to three no-trump on the next round when his partner made the one-club bid, counting

<p>WEST</p> <p>♠ J92</p> <p>♥ K5</p> <p>♦ J6</p>	<p>E</p> <p>♠ 1083</p> <p>♥ A10</p> <p>♦ 108</p>
<p>SOUTH</p> <p>♠ KQ5</p> <p>♥ A7</p> <p>♦ J7</p>	

North scowled at his partner as he put down the dummy. It was a long time before he spoke. "How can you bid a game at this point when you did not have an opening bid?" The declarer had bid aggressively in the hope of scoring a vulnerable game and now had to justify his bidding.

He played the club eight from dummy and East put on the nine. The king of spades was held by the dealer, South, with the ten and played the diamond queen which was covered with the king. Dummy's king of hearts and another diamond was led to the nine. West ducked after some thought, holding South to two diamonds while East showed dummy no more than a king factor.

Notice the important heart seven: If West had card he could have the contract by the 12th heart.

	NORTH	
	♠ A 10 8 3	
	♥ 10 9 8	
	♦ 10 8 2	
	♣ K 8	
WEST		EAST

The declarer led to the club king, but when East won he did not cooperate by continuing clubs. Instead he shifted to the heart king. This was a bad card, various winning rounds as the cards lay. He could have taken the heart jack and continued hearts. He could have ducked one round of hearts, won the next heart lead and played a club. He chose a third course.

West could not play a red suit without giving South his ninth

♠ J92 ♣ 78
♥ K65 ♢ 13
♦ KJ63 ♣ 18
+3 ♠ A1

SOUTH (D)

♠ KQ5 ♣ 742
♥ 98 ♢ Q9
♦ J1072 ♣

North and South vulnerable. The hidden South West Pass 3 N.T. Pass the club

July 1915

